THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion: for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come."– PSALMS.

No. 26, Vol. XXXVI. Tuesday, June 30, 1874. Price One Penny.

THE POLAND BILL.

(From the Congressional Record.)

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was authorized to report it at any time, reported back, with amendments, House bill No. 3097 in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah.

The bill, as proposed to be amended, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the United States Marshal of the Territory of Utah, in person or by deputy, to attend all sessions of the Supreme and District Courts in said Territory, and to serve and execute all process and writs issued out of, and all orders, judgments, and decrees made by said courts, or by any judge thereof, unless said court or judge shall otherwise order in any particular case. All process, writs, or other papers left with said Marshal, or either of his deputies, shall be served without delay, and in the order in which they are received, upon payment or tender of his legal fees therefor; and it shall be unlawful for said Marshal to demand or receive mileage for any greater distance than the actual distance by the usual routes from the place of service or execution of process, writ, or other paper, to the place of return of the same, except that when it shall be necessary to convey any person arrested by legal authority out of the county in which he is arrested, said Marshal shall be entitled to mileage for the whole distance necessarily traveled in delivering the person so arrested before the court or officer ordering such arrest. Said Marshal is hereby authorized to appoint as many deputies as may be necessary, each of whom shall have authority in the name of said Marshal, to perform any act with like effect and in like manner as said Marshal; and the Marshal shall be liable for all official acts of such deputies as if done by himself. Such appointment shall not be complete until he shall give bond to said Marshal, with sureties, to be by him approved, in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe the same oath prescribed by law to be taken by said Marshal; and said appointment, bond, and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of said Territory.. In actions brought against said Marshal for the misfeasance or

non-feasance of any deputy, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at his option, to join the said deputy and the sureties on his bond with said Marshal and his sureties. Any processes, either civil or criminal, returnable to the Supreme or District Courts may be served in any county by the sheriff thereof or his legal deputy, and they may also serve any other processes which may be authorized by act of the Territorial Legislature.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in said Territory, in person or by an assistant, to attend all the courts of record having jurisdiction of offences as well under the laws of said Territory as of the United States, and perform the duties of prosecuting officer in all criminal cases arising in said courts; and he is hereby authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be necessary, each of whom shall subscribe the same oath as is prescribed by law for said United States attorney; and the said appointment and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of said Territory. The United States attorney shall be entitled to the same fees for services rendered by said assistants as he would be entitled to for the same services if rendered by himself. The Territorial Legislature may provide for the election of a prosecuting attorney in any county; and such attorney, if authorized so to do by such Legislature, may commence prosecutions for offences under the laws of the Territory within such county, and if such prosecution is carried to the District Court by recognizance or appeal, or otherwise, may aid in conducting the prosecution in such court. And the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offences against any law of the Territorial Legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory.

Sec. 3. That there shall be held in each year two terms of the Supreme Court of said Territory, and four terms of each District Court, at such times as the Governor of the Territory may by proclamation fix. The District Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings in chancery, and in all actions at law in which the sum or value of the thing in controversy shall be $300 or upward, and in all controversies where the title, possession, or boundaries of land, or mines or mining claims shall be in dispute, whatever their value, except in actions for forcible entry or forcible or unlawful detainer; and they shall have jurisdiction in suits for divorce. When a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage or pretended marriage void, on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the court or judge thereof may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify; and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowance for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable. And whenever, in any proceeding for divorce, or in any civil cause, or in any criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation between two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate of the marriage, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct, declarations, and admissions of the parties shall be admissible, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact. Probate Courts, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the estates of decedents, and in matters of guardianship and other like matters; but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery, or criminal jurisdiction whatever; they shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes concurrently with the District Courts; but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a Probate Court shall be entitled, after appearance and before plea or answer, to have said suit removed to the District Court having jurisdiction, when said suit shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in said District Court. All judgments and decrees heretofore rendered by the Probate Courts which have been executed, and the time to appeal from which has by the existing laws of said Territory expired, are hereby validated and confirmed. The

jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon justices of the peace by the organic act of said Territory is extended to all cases where the debt or sum claimed shall be less than $300. From all final judgments of justices of the peace an appeal shall be allowed to the District Courts of their respective districts, in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of said Territory for appeals to the Probate Courts; and from the judgments of the Probate Courts an appeal shall lie to the District Court of the district embracing the county in which such Probate Court is held in such cases and in such manner as the Supreme Court of said Territory may, by general rules framed for that purpose, specify and designate, and such appeal shall vacate the judgment appealed from, and the case shall be tried *de novo* in the Appellate Court. Appeals may be taken from both Justices' and Probate Courts to the District Court of their respective districts in cases where judgments have been heretofore rendered and remain unexecuted; but this provision shall not enlarge the time for taking an appeal beyond the periods now allowed by the existing laws of said Territory for taking appeals. Whenever the condition of the business in the District Court of any district is such that the judge of the district is unable to do the same, he may request the judge of either of the other districts to assist him, and, upon such request made, the judge so requested may hold the whole or part of any term, or any branch thereof, and his acts as such judge shall be of equal force as if he were duly assigned to hold the courts in such district.

Sec. 4. That within sixty days after the passage of this act, and in the month of January annually thereafter, the clerk of the District Court in each judicial district, and the judge of probate of the county in which the District Court is next to be held, shall prepare a jury-list from which grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, to serve in the District Courts of such district, until a new list shall be made as herein provided. Said clerk and probate judge shall alternately select the name of a male citizen of the United States who has resided in the district for the period of six months next preceding, and who can read and write in the English language; and, as selected, the name and residence of each shall be entered upon the list, until the same shall contain two hundred names, when the same shall be duly certified by such clerk and probate judge; and the same shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such District Court, and a duplicate copy shall be made and certified by such officers, and filed in the office of said probate judge. Whenever a grand or petit jury is to be drawn to serve at any term of a District Court, the judge of such district shall give public notice of the time and place of the drawing of such jury, which shall be at least twelve days before the commencement of such term; and on the day and at the place thus fixed, the judge of such district shall hold an open session of his court, and shall preside at the drawing of such jury; and the clerk of such court shall write the name of each person on the jury-lists returned and filed in his office upon a separate slip of paper, as nearly as practicable of the same size and form, and all such slips shall, by the clerk in open court, be placed in a covered box, and thoroughly mixed and mingled; and thereupon the United States Marshal, or his deputy, shall proceed to fairly draw by lot from said box such number of names as may have previously been directed by said judge; and if both a grand and a petit jury are to be drawn, the grand jury shall be drawn first; and when the drawing shall have been concluded, the clerk of the District Court shall issue a *venire* to the Marshal or his deputy, directing him to summon the persons so drawn, and the same shall be duly served on each of the persons so drawn at least seven days before the commencement of the term at which they are to serve; and the jurors so drawn and summoned shall constitute the regular grand and petit juries for the term for all cases. And the names thus drawn from the box by the clerk shall not be returned to or again placed in said box until a new jury list shall be made. If during any term of the District Court any additional grand or petit jurors shall be necessary, the same shall be drawn

from said box by the United States Marshal in open court; but if the attendance of those drawn cannot be obtained in a reasonable time, other names may be drawn in the same manner. Each party, whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed three peremptory challenges; and in a trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy, or polygamy, it shall be a good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy, or that he believes in the rightfulness of the same. In criminal cases, the court, and not the jury, shall pronounce the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law. The grand jury must inquire into the case of every person imprisoned within the district on a criminal charge and not indicted; into the condition and management of the public prisons within the district; and into the wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description within the district; and they are also entitled to free access, at all reasonable times, to the public prisons, and to the examination, without charge, of all public records within the district.

Sec. 5. That there shall be appointed by the Governor of said Territory one or more notaries public for each organized county, whose term of office shall be two years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An act concerning notaries public," approved January 17, 1866, is hereby approved, except the first section thereof, which is hereby disapproved: *Provided*, That wherever in said act the words "probate judge" or "clerk of the Probate Court" are used, the words "secretary of the Territory" shall be substituted.

Sec. 6. That the Supreme Court of said Territory is hereby authorized to appoint commissioners of said court, who shall have and exercise all the duties of commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and to take acknowledgments of bail, &c.; and, in addition, they shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by justices of the peace in said Territory.

Sect. 7. That the common law of England, as the same is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States where the common law prevails, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of said Territory so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the existing statutes of said Territory.

Sec. 8. That the act of the Territorial Legislature of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An act in relation to Marshals and attorneys," approved March 3, 1852, and all laws of said Territory inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby disapproved. The act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, Marshals and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1853, is extended over and shall apply to the fees of like officers in said Territory of Utah.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

UTAH.

There is a tradition afloat about the Capitol that some time in the dim past the Committee on the Judiciary commanded the respect of the House. We can well understand that at an earlier period in our history, when it was considered an honor to be a member of Congress, and gentlemen of well-known character and recognized ability were chosen for such positions, that the legal opinion of congressmen selected to express the same would carry some weight.

But if such state of affairs ever did exist it has long since passed away, as the condition of the present committee

clearly illustrates. The best legal talent of the present house gathered into eleven men of pith excites, when it can get up to the dignity of being noticed at all, only ridicule and contempt. In this expression the country at large shares with the house in a cheerful, lively manner, really entertaining to one who has no care for laws based on good sense and in accordance with the Constitution.

Any one can test the standing and influence of this so-called committee, by considering its members individually. It would be a rash, thoughtless man, a regular spendthrift, who would pay five dollars currency to any one of this learned body for an opinion on any subject other than one of a criminal nature. We except two in this. If a man were threatened with the penitentiary, he might advance the Hon. Benj. F. Butler or Lyman Tremain as much as ten dollars and bid the penitentiary defiance. But here the legal talent ends. It is significant of our fallen condition that the highest legal talent of the popular branch of our national legislature comes from the criminal side. Benj. F. Butler and Lyman Tremain have been famous for a successful defence of all sorts of offenders save themselves.

The session draws to a close, and the two most important efforts of this committee have gone to record in proof of its utter incapacity. It succeeded in passing two acts that, amid roars of laughter, were found to be already on the statute book, and it reported and passed a bill concerning Utah which might truthfully be entitled "A bill to so amend the Constitution as to abolish polygamy." This is taking the committee at its word. The fact is, the bill gotten up by an ill-flavored lobby is to legalize the plunder of other people's property by a nest of vermin called carpet baggers, sent out by the Administration to oppress an innocent and inoffensive community.

This was accomplished under the old and well-known cry of the Christian statesman, "In the name of God, amen; let's rob somebody." Men who were never known to open their Bibles are alarmed lest the Bible shall not be read in Utah, and solons who defy the decencies of society in their nightly raids on the wrong side of the Avenue are troubled in their legislative minds lest chastity be not maintained among the Mormons.

The bill was sent, in its crude state, from the carpet-baggers of Utah to their brother carpet-baggers in Congress. It was licked into shape by the Committee on Territories, and found so very offensive that the House referred it to our friends of the Judiciary Committee, where certain excrescences were lopped off, after which it was born again, that white-headed, aged iniquity, Bishop Poland of Vermont and Credit Mobilier, acting as accoucher in what was a clear case of breach presentation.

The thing is simply monstrous. It deprives the people of Utah of the little self government heretofore accorded the inhabitants of a Territory, and gives despotic powers to a handful of carpet-baggers sent out by President Grant, who are paid for their oppression in sums varying from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year —without stealing. It allows the Marshals power to pack juries and makes a most remarkable difference of qualification in such jurors. In all cases affecting the peculiar marital institution of Utah, a *belief* in polygamy is to be considered so much a crime as to disqualify a juror, while in all cases not so affected the criminal juror is to be considered qualified. A man may be tried for his life, under this law, by jurors, pronounced convicts, in a case where he is charged with cohabiting with more than one woman.

For the first time in the history of our country, belief is pronounced not only a crime but a conviction of crime, and the man so found is pronounced unfit to sit as a juror, unless, as we have said, some other case or offence than polygamy is to be adjudicated. A mere statement of the fact is sufficient, without comment or criticism.

But, stupid as the legislative wrongdoers are, from the wicked carpet-bagger to that respectable embodiment of insincere imbecility, Bishop Poland, they know these things as well as we do. They are well aware that our higher tribunal will brush away their legislative monstrosity as soon as it

can be reached. This fact, however, does not affect their infamous design. The complainants in Utah, the authors of this violation of constitutional rights, do not number over fifty men, and these men are of the lowest and vilest. They are made up of criminals escaping conviction and convicts escaping punishment, who have taken refuge in a Territory where their own class are Federal officials and friends. They seek to fetch on a conflict between the Government and the fanatical followers of Brigham Young, that they may possess themselves of rich mines and other property as the same sort sent into the South have robbed and oppressed that unfortunate region. In the one the pretence is loyalty to the Government; in the other devotion to chastity and the Christian religion.

They will be disappointed, however. This infamous bill may pass to a law, but the end aimed at will not be attained. The Mormons are a law-abiding, innocent and inoffensive people. Through twenty five years of unparalleled toil they have brought a garden out of a desert. It is the only Territory lying west of the States where one may travel secure while unarmed, and find sympathy and support wherever he finds a Mormon. But they are shrewd, although ignorant, and will bow in submission to the oppressions of their tyrants, putting their trust, with childlike simplicity, in a just God and the decisions of the Supreme Court.—*Washington Capital.*

HAWAII—VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

LAIE, April 30th, 1874.

Elder A. Carrington:

We are endeavoring to justly combine the practical as well as the spiritual elements of our holy religion in our labors among this people, and the results are very satisfactory. A steady improvement is noticeable, many are beginning to realize that to have a name only in the Church is not sufficient to entitle them to the blessings of the Holy Spirit, and are showing their faith by their work.

We have no small degree of opposition nevertheless, which we consider as a natural consequence where the power of the Priesthood exists.

The Elders here from Utah are worthy men, and doing all in their power to fulfill their mission acceptably. I feel greatly blessed with their assistance. The lately arrived brethren are using all diligence in learning the native language.

Sister Randall has a school of some thirty scholars, learning the English language, and the interest is steadily increasing in her school; the fruit of her labors will be seen after many days.

An event of no small interest to us occurred last week, the 22nd inst. His majesty the king, in company with the queen and about 200 ladies and gentlemen, on a royal tour round the island, visited us. We received an official notice of his intention to visit us the day before, too short a time to do justice to our feeling to meet the wants of such an occasion, notwithstanding we did all in our power to make suitable preparation. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the party reached Laie, some 300 of our good people of Laie had assembled within the enclosure. After the ceremonies of welcome and presentations were over, our choir and school children sang suitable hymns and songs, when his majesty expressed the wish to have the people called to order, as he desired to deliver an address to them. He desired that I should open the ceremonies with prayer, after which he spoke to the people, stating that he had heard a great deal of the people of Laie, and had come in person to see them, and was highly pleased with everything he saw. He had not seen a better appearing company among any of his people, and was particularly pleased with the number of children, and said the number was

much greater to the number of adults than he had witnessed in any other district, which pleased him greatly. He earnestly begged of the people to preserve themselves from the evils their nation had fallen into, and if they would observe and act upon the principles inculcated in the opening prayer they would be a blessed people.

His manner was kind, affable and manly, entirely free from pomp and austerity; and to use his own words, "he felt perfectly at home with us."

His Excellency Governor Karroa, of Kauai, followed, and in much the same style and sentiments, addressed the assembly.

The King then called on Elder W. H. Nance, a personal friend of his, and one of our missionary Elders, to make some remarks, in which he acquitted himself admirably, showing in some degree the work of regeneration necessary to the welfare and perpetuity of the Hawaiian race, the subject introduced in the opening prayer.

Your humble servant showed in a brief manner the object of the mission, which was solely to regenerate the race by teaching them the principles of the true Gospel, habits of industry, frugality and cleanliness; and that this people, being of a branch of the house of Israel, the Lord would fulfill his promise in bringing them into his fold in the latter days.

Elder John A. West pronounced the benediction.

The spirit and power of God seemed to radiate from the countenances of the people.

The whole nation seemed determined to throw off and break up the foreign influences which have monopolized the very vitals of the government ever since the advent of foreigners to these islands. The general tendency of the policies, with but few honorable exceptions, of the foreigners have been to crowd out the Hawaiian, which with the depopulation constantly going on, mainly from the practices and demoralizing examples given them by a large portion of the foreigners who have found their way to these islands, have awakened in the minds of many of the more thinking people to think for themselves, and in shaking off the chains that bind them the Lord will inspire the hearts of all who are honest to ask him.

After the meeting was over we entertained the party to as many of the bounties of life as the limited means at our control would admit of, and to all appearances they were well satisfied. At 2 p. m. they continued on their journey.

F. A. MITCHELL.

—*Deseret News.*

It is folly to eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste.

M. Decroix, principal veterinary surgeon to the French army, states that the number of horses, mules and asses in Europe is 30,780,000, France not included. Russia figures for 1,800,000 heads, Austria for 3,100,000, England for 2,666,200, Germany for 2,500,000, Turkey for 1,100,000, Spain for 650,000, Holland for 3,000,000, Belgium for 2,600,000, Switzerland for 110,000. France, including Algeria, possesses 4,000,000.

POPULATION ESTIMATES.—The Registrar-General estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of this year, 1874, at 32,412,010. The population of Ireland (5,300,485) is only 84,000 more than in 1801; that of Scotland (3,462,916) is 212,000, more than double; and that of England and Wales (23,648,609) is about 5½ millions more than double the population in 1801. The following is the present estimated population of our largest towns:—London, 3,400,701; Liverpool, 510,640; Glasgow, 508,109; Manchester, 355,339, and Salford, 133,068; Birmingham, 360,892; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 278,798; Sheffield, 261,029; Edinburgh, 211,691; Bristol, 192,889; Bradford, 123,056; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 135,437; Hull, 130,996; Portsmouth, 120,436; Brighton (with suburbs), 109,319; Leicester, 106,202; Sunderland, 104,378.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874.

NATIONALITY.

Mostly all men have the keenest affections for the lands of their birth, and there is perhaps no surer way of wounding the feelings and susceptibilities of an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, a Frenchman, or a native of any other land, than by speaking in disparaging terms of his country and people. This feeling of affection is no doubt implanted in the breast of man for a wise purpose, and it is perfectly right and proper that he should manifest a warm regard for, and interest in, his native country. But, like every other passion and impulse common to man, the affections of the heart should be properly controled. There are men, we believe, who are so patriotic, and whose love of country is so sensitive, that they would readily part with life itself to defend it from the designs and encroachments of an enemy; and there are others again whose love for their native lands is so exclusive, that they would be content to suffer any degradation and endure any personal sacrifice rather than forsake it, let the inducements that might be offered elsewhere be ever so enticing. The love of country is, with some, so great that *all* other objects are made to subserve it. We know of some persons who practically ignore the allegiance due by them to the Supreme Being, and who have endeavored to mold and fashion their consciences, and their views of the Gospel of salvation, to meet their personal attachments, present comforts and wants. The natural affections of the heart are often lavishly placed on earthly objects, to the utter exclusion of heavenly objects. So engrossed are their affections, sometimes, with some especial object, that God is forgotten, or if remembered at all, it is in a secondary way. Hence, we often, when alluding to the commandments of the Lord in respect to the Gathering, hear persons exclaim,—"What! leave dear old England? Oh, no; we love it as we do our lives, and we mean to live and die in dear old England." The affections of such persons are not placed on God; they are centred on "dear old England." Without entering into the subject of the Gathering at present, or referring at length to the expressed will of the Almighty in connection therewith, it is sufficient to say that He has required mankind to abandon everything—houses, lands, wives, children, &c., &c.,—and flee from Babylon, in order that they may not partake of her sins, nor receive of her plagues. When men and women, therefore, refuse to leave their native lands, because of a false love, they place themselves in direct opposition to the written word of God, and, whether they choose to acknowledge it or not, their affections are egre-

giously misplaced, in consequence of which they are in certain danger of sharing in the general destruction of Babylon.

It is a grievous sin in the sight of God for men to place their hearts' affections on Babylon. As already stated, she is condemned, and those who love her will suffer like condemnation. Latter-day Saints are required to withdraw their affections, as well as their persons, from her, and centre them on the God of heaven; and, instead of building up Babylon, seek to build up His kingdom, that the consumption decreed may sooner be brought about. They should have no sympathy with Babylon, further than to assist in gathering out from her midst those who are pure in heart. Feelings of nationality in the breasts of Latter-day Saints should be quenched. Their connection with Babylon ceases the moment they have become citizens of the kingdom of God. Thereafter they are as aliens to the lands of their birth. Having been "born again," through compliance to the mandates of the Savior of the world, they become citizens of the kingdom of God, and have buried their old and false love and adopted a new and pure one. Thus their traditions and former attachments no longer cling to them. Natives of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France, Denmark, and of all other countries, are, by the Gospel, brought into one common brotherhood; all their hopes, interests, purposes and labor being united together and undisturbed by national prejudices, jealousies and dissensions. The Gospel will bring peace, and cause hitherto discordant elements to commingle and harmonize. We can therefore say that where the Gospel prevails and its peaceful influence is felt, Babylon will possess no charms or blandishments to attract or decoy. The kingdom of God has, within its broad domain, all the blessings and glories that man, in his regenerated condition, can hope for, and which are calculated to insure his eternal happiness.

J. C. G.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRD COMPANY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., the third company of this season's emigrating Saints took their departure from these shores, in the steamship *Idaho*, Capt. Forsyth. There were 810 souls of the Saints on board: 700 from the Scandinavian Mission and 110 from England and Wales. The company was placed under the charge of Elder P. C. Carstenson, assisted by Elders George F. Gibbs and John Clark.

There were eight returning missionaries on board, whose names are as follows: P. C. Carstenson, George F. Gibbs, John Clark, C. F. Schade, P. C. Christenson, M. Neilson, John Mendenhall and James Hanson. Elder Gibbs came to this country from Utah, to labor in this Office, October 1st, 1871. Elders Carstenson, Schade, Christenson and Neilson arrived in this country on missions to Scandinavia, May 21, 1872. Elder Mendenhall also arrived on the latter date, and has labored in the Nottingham and Birmingham Conferences. Elder Clark arrived here on the 8th of June, and was appointed to preside over the Sheffield Conference, where he labored until about three months ago, when he was called into this Office. Elder Hanson arrived in November last, and has labored in the Scandinavian Mission.

THE FOURTH COMPANY will leave Liverpool on Wednesday, July 8th. This is an addition to the number of companies we had, till recently, arranged to send this season, and is made to accommodate a number of Swiss and Ger-

man Saints who were unable to leave with the June 24th company. Should there be any of the Saints in the British Isles who can make it convenient to leave with the July 8th company, and who prefer doing so than to wait till the departure of the last company, September 2nd, we shall be pleased to receive their names and ages at this Office as early as possible.

REMOVAL.—Elder John Squires is released from laboring in the London Conference and appointed to labor in the Nottingham Conference, under the direction of Elder F. M. Lyman.

Elder Squires received this appointment at the late Birmingham Conference —April 19th,—but as he had some appointments to fill before leaving his former field of labor, this notice was omitted for the time being, and, in the press of other matter, has been neglected till this late date.

ARRIVALS.—On the 29th inst. Elders William J. Lloyd, Thomas F. Thomas and William B. Barton arrived in Liverpool, per steamship *Minnesota* from New York. These brethren were recently appointed by the First Presidency in Zion to come on missions to Great Britain. Elder George Coombs, who is on a visit to his relatives in this country, accompanied these brethren. Elder Lloyd left Salt Lake City, May 27th; Elders Thomas and Coombs, June 4th, and Elder Barton, June 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AT SEA.

S. S. *Idaho*, off Queenstown,
June 25, 1874.

Pres't. Jos. F. Smith.

Dear Brother,—Soon after bidding "good bye" to you and the brethren and sisters who accompanied us on board, we completed our berthing arrangements and organized the company into ten wards, appointing four chaplains (three Scandinavian and one English,) and the requisite number of guard captains for night service.

After singing and prayer, in the different compartments, all retired last night, feeling well, the water being very smooth.

This morning there is a little more motion to the vessel, of which a few of the people seem to be fully conscious, for the casting up of accounts has commenced, while some others begin to experience that indescribable something which never fails to impart very peculiar feelings.

Most of the Saints are well and, as a matter of course, the songs of Zion are heard reverberating through the air.

The total number of passengers on board is 1,117.

We trust that, through the blessing of the Lord, our company will arrive in health and safety.

Kindly remember us in your prayers, and accept our united love and best wishes.

We are, your brethren,
P. C. CARSTENSON,
GEO. F. GIBBS,
JOHN CLARK.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Having thus far shown to the farmers of the West that this once desolate sage-brush Territory has, within a quarter of a century, been made the home of 150,000 people; that its products last year were about

ten millions of dollars; that large exports of wheat and flour were made from here. Let us, ere we proceed to the religious controversy and the political harassment and vexation waged against this people for the last five years, look at some other statistics in which Chicago and all your readers have a direct interest.

Among the extraordinary developments of Utah, are mountains of iron, covering whole districts or counties, nearly pure, yielding at least seventy per cent. of metal, lying in close proximity to a vein of cannel coal, as pure carbon as that which comes from the Cardiff mines in Wales, and from which coke of the best quality may be made. Now, all the coke used in our mines comes from Pittsburgh, costing four cents per bushel there, and twenty-six delivered here, over the Union Pacific Railroad, made by the money of this entire nation.

Hematite iron, and various other kinds, magnetic and specular ores, crop out hundreds of feet high and their quality and fibre are the very best. The following extract from the report of the Baldwin Exploring Expedition is perfectly reliable, and may be read with confidence of its truth:

Utah's great wealth lies, not in its hundreds of valuable gold and silver ledges, but in its iron and coal fields. The seemingly fabulous stories of the immense iron deposits in Southern Utah but told part of the truth. The Baldwin expedition, on reaching the iron fields, crossed the Wah Wah and Pinon ranges of mountains, which they found covered with the finest pine and cedar timber, sufficient for the requirements of the country in that vicinity for years to come. The surface of those mountains indicates no mineral; but Nature has made up for the absence of the precious metals by giving to that section what is more useful to mankind—timber and good grazing. Pinto Iron Mining District, in which is the famous iron mountain, is one vast extent of rich magnetic and hematite iron ores. The ledges crop out of the earth in places hundreds of feet high, and appear on the surface for eight hundred or a thousand feet, inviting capitalists to double and treble their fortunes with scarcely a possible risk of losing a cent. But a few miles distant are immense beds of coal with which to melt out this huge body of material wealth.

"I was surprised, beyond what I am able to express, at the great mineral wealth of Iron County, abounding as it does with iron ores and coal. The iron ores, so far as I am able to judge, surpass anything of the kind I have ever seen, both in regard to quantity and quality, and will make as large, if not a larger, yield, in iron, than any other iron ore now known. There are different classes of iron ore in Iron County, quite sufficient to guarantee success in the smelting operations of a blast furnace. There is the rich magnetic, the red hematite and other classes of ores, which I do not care to designate from mere observation. Suffice it to say that the lowest grade I have seen will not yield less than forty-five or fifty per cent. of iron, while others of a higher grade will yield from seventy to seventy-five per cent.

"Upon the quality and price of iron ore the success of an iron manufactory mainly depends, so that all iron ores should receive due consideration and examination, both as to quality and quantity, before capital is invested for manipulation, so that when capital is secured it may be regarded as a safe investment in a stable business. These steps, so far as I can learn, have been taken, and the proper assays made, with satisfactory results. I am satisfied from what I have seen, and what I know of the results of the different assays that have been made of the iron ores of Iron County, in connection with proper care, judgment and economy in the construction of the proper works for the manipulation of the iron ores, that in less than five years from the present time, the increased value of these iron mines will amount to 500 per cent."

But, in addition to the mines of iron, we have a mountain of pure rock salt, a plate of which, as clear as a French plate glass, was sent to the Great Exhibition at Berlin. Now, to the farmers of the West, who know that "Turk's Island" salt is imported into the United States at the expense of millions of money each year, sub-

ject, also, to duty, how does it appear when told that around the shore of Salt Lake, and in this salt mountain, there is crystallized salt enough to supply the world for 1,000 centuries; salt of a better quality than that imported?

Why, then, is not this vast body of salt prepared by the rays of the sun, of a better quality than Turk's Island, utilized? And why do the people of the United States now pay millions of dollars annually to import what God has given them in mountains here? The answer is plain. Freights on the Union Pacific Railroad, constructed with the people's money, are so high that neither salt nor any other products, save ore and bullion, will bear transportation. Give us as cheap freights from here to Omaha, as from there to New York, and Utah will stop the importation of salt in a single twelve month.

Not only this, but we have here a mountain from which may be quarried by tons enough sulphur each month to supply the United States. Do your readers happen to know that all the sulphur used in the United States is imported from Sicily, and that millions of dollars are sent there every year to purchase what lies here in mountains? Do they know that since the use of earthy oils, sulphuric acid is used in immense quantities to clarify those oils; and that all this comes from abroad? Two years since, a gentleman from Cleveland came here to purchase this mountain of sulphur, but on inquiring about freights, he learned that sulphur could be brought from Sicily cheaper than the transportation from Salt Lake to Cleveland, for the reason already given.

Once more—in Cache Valley, at the Soda Springs, there is soda ash enough made by God in his great seething cauldron, boiling there since the beginning of time, to make all the glass in the United States, of which it constitutes a large component part. Now, farmers of the West, do you know that all the soda-ash used in all the glass factories of your country is imported from abroad? And is brought here subject to heavy duties also? And that, too, while enough of it lies in the surface at Soda Springs to supply the people through all coming time? Why is this? Simply because our members of Congress * * have taken over $100,000,000 of your money, and put $60,000,000 of it into a railroad. * * And now the owners of a railroad, built entirely with the people's money, charge such exhorbitant freights that Utah cannot export either her iron, coal, salt, sulphur or soda-ash!

Now, then, in addition to those mountains of minerals already referred to, we have mountains within fifty miles of where I sit, filled with mines of lead, silver, gold, copper, bismuth, cinnabar, gypsum, in endless quantities. Already the product of lead is growing so fast that, within the next three years, Utah will stop the importation of lead entirely. And as the product of silver was in 1873 almost $5,000,000, in three years more it will be at least $20,000,000. There is no limit, with proper application of money and men, to the product of silver in the Little and Big Cottonwood Canoñs, Bingham Cañon, Tintic and Ophir District. These mines are worked very easily, without blasting much, and the ores smelt as readily as common lead ore. Economy, industry and care will produce lead and silver both as cheap as formerly was done in Galena and the lead diggings in Wisconsin.

Add to these products of nature here, a most genial and mild climate, valley and mountain ranges, where horses, cattle and sheep range all the year; fields that, with slight irrigation, will yield superb wheat—thirty bushels to the acre—barley, rye, oats, etc., at fifty bushels; and fruits of all kinds, peaches, apples, plums, apricots, grapes and nectarines in boundless profusion; and with a population of 150,000 of the most temperate, anti-tobacco chewing and smoking, anti-gambling people in the Union, and you have some idea of Utah as it was and now is. To all these natural advantages President Young has added the practical results of co-operation among his people, whereby they are a unit of hands, hearts, aims, feelings, hopes and above all, of money; conjoined and wedded together by religion; and you will see from this how

the people have withstood the attacks of grasshoppers, black-beetles, drouths, Indians, and, lastly, swarms of scurvy politicians and hungry carpet-baggers, who have been sent here to harass the people and to eat out their substance, and who, for the last three years, have sought, and are now seeking, to rob these pioneers of the right of self government. — *D. in Western Rural.*

MESMERISM.

We had lately to discuss the evidences of the decadence of the noisy and pretentious form of medical superstition which was introduced by Hahnemann, and which is passing to its decay through the customary intermediate stage of a dying delusion—the stage of fraud. An analysis by M. Bouchereau, in the *Revue Médicale*, of M. Dechambre's recent account of mesmerism, reminds us of a curious chapter in medical and psychological history, full of interest, and not without striking resemblances to the history of the Hahnemannian delusion, which began with the doctrine of the universality of the itch, the potentiality of dilution, and the abnegation of common sense, and is ending, as we have seen it, in disguising the tatters of a worn-out dogma with the turned and dyed robes of rational medicine.

We are reminded by this article that mesmerism presented itself in the world with the ambitious pretension of opening new paths to medicine and changing the known laws of physics, just as homœopathy did. The discovery made at first numerous disciples, and created no small enthusiasm in all countries of the world before it fell into discredit. Discredited as mesmerism, it has taken new leases of existence from time to time under various changes of form and title—animal magnetism, somnambulism, spiritualism. Through all the apparent dissimilarities, the affiliated ideas may be traced, and the community of views and tendencies.

The biography of the initiator of the system presents few features of interest. Born at Mersburg, in Swabia, on the 29th of May, 1733, Mesmer terminated his long career at the same town in 1816. In him, mysticism was allied to the love of money. Not only from the vulgar herd, but from his most earnest disciples, Mesmer succeeded in extracting considerable sums. He maintained that there exists "a natural influence between the celestial bodies, the earth, and animated bodies; that this influence has as its agent a fluid universally diffused and of incomparable susceptibility, apt to receive, to propagate, to communicate, all the impressions of motion; that, thanks to this fluid, which he can manage as he wills, the physician will be enlightened on the use of medicines; he will perfect new actions, and will excite and direct salutary crises in such a manner as to become master of them."

To explain the source of animal magnetism, there have been plenty of theories. The existence has been declared of a fluid detached from the universal fluid, an electric animal fluid, the vital or nervous fluid, or simply the action of an individual on an object external to himself; or, again, a magical operation, the intervention of spirits at the call of certain men of powerful will; the momentary emancipation of the spiritual principle of man, separated from the material principle by the magnetic sleep.

The proceedings adopted in the practice of magnetism have sensibly differed. Mesmer had his *baquet;* it was a circular chest of oak wood, with a cover pierced by holes, and containing bottles disposed circularly in successive layers. The first range of bottles was arranged with the necks to the centre and the bases to the circumference; the second range in the opposite order. These bottles, covered with and filled with water, lay upon a mixture of ground glass and iron filings. From the holes of the coverlid passed iron stems, of which one extremity was plunged in the fluid, and the other could be to the bodies of patients as a reservoir of force, according to Mesmer. If to this apparatus be added

accessories to strike the imagination: an apartment specially arranged; a group of vaporish women as subjects of the experiment; the phenomena observed, the sensations announced, and the extravagant scenes which occurred. Others, to set the fluid in motion, employed rods of iron or glass, a tree, or, more simply, passes, a gesture, a look, a single act of the will.

The effects obtained consisted in yawning, pendiculation, hiccough, tears, sobs, itching, sensations of interior effluvia spreading through the whole being, convulsions. To all these phenomena, the contemporary somnambulist added a sort of intimate communion with the magnetizer; the loss of sensation, of movement, and of consciousness; the transposition of the senses; the knowledge of diseases and their remedies; provision; entire forgetfulness, on waking, of that which had passed in and around him during the access of somnambulism.

Magnetism did not start complete from the imagination of Mesmer. The master had had predecessors; and his disciples, like those of Hahnemann, modified his doctrine in more than one point. The magnetic theory does not rest on any scientific basis. It was easy to prove this on the occasion when the system was brought before the learned societies to induce them to recognize its existence. Those proofs were afforded in the reports of the commissions of the Academy of Medicine and Academy of Sciences of Paris. No magnetizer has ever been able to demonstrate that he possessed any action on certain persons, or that he communicated to them new faculties by magnetic processes. All the experiments undertaken with this view failed. It sufficed, in order to ascertain the errors or trickery involved, to follow the ordinary rules of the experimental method in the examination of all the known facts. M. Dechambre concludes on just grounds, therefore, that animal magnetism does not exist. That established, it cannot be denied that some persons, especially susceptible women, when subject to the manœuvres of magnetizers, present or experience some peculiar phenomena. Who does not know what the imagination may produce in the absence of any agent? It is enough to recall, in this relation, the history of the possessed of the Middle Ages, of the *religieuses* of Loridun, of the recent convulsionists of Morzines, of the modern spiritualists, or, again, certain morbid symptoms presented by those having insane hallucination. It is, indeed, perhaps among the latter that, at the present date, the mesmeric doctrine makes its chief recruits.—*British Medical Journal.*

UTAH NEWS.

From the *Deseret News*:—

Yesterday, (June 4) two meetings, which were largely attended, were held in the Bountiful Tabernacle, and a Branch of the United Order was organised at that place. President Geo. A. Smith and Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, and Geo. B. Wallace were present and addressed the people. The following officers were elected:—President, Anson Call; 1st Vice-President, Wm. Atkinson; 2nd Vice President, John Stoker; Treasurer, John Telford; Secretary, William Thurgood; Assistant Secretaries, Chas. B. Jones and Jared Tolman; Directors, Sidney Kent, Wm. Brown, John K. Crosby, Joseph Holbrook, Chas. W. Mann, Henry Tingey, Orin Hatch, Geo. D. Grant, Henry Rampton, Thomas Briggs, and John Moss.

To-day (June 5) the fellow-workmen—masons and stonecutters—of the late Henry Eccles, who died yesterday afternoon, of lung disease, assembled on the Temple Block, to the number of between forty and fifty. Each had on a blue masonic sash, and all formed into a column of two abreast and marched, in this order to the Fifteenth Ward school-house, to attend the funeral services of the

deceased, who was held in much esteem, as an honest, upright man, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He labored for many years on the public works, and occupied the position on the Temple Block, of foreman or judge of the stonecutters' work.

From the *Salt Lake Herald*:—

We publish the opinion of Judge Advocate General Holt, endorsed by Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and the Secretary of War, deciding that the civil authorities cannot arrest soldiers for offences committed against city ordinances. Soldiers have heretofore frequently broken the civil laws and will probably do so again. Now the question arises, what is to be done with the offender if one of the boys in blue is caught by the police in the act of violating a city ordinance? Must the police go to Camp Douglas and get permission of the commandant before he can make an arrest? Clearly under the opinion a soldier can set at defiance the civil laws and the civic officers. If the soldiers understand they are above the law when in the city and citizens understand that the peace officers cannot protect them, consequences serious to contemplate will certainly follow. Judge Advocate General Holt had better write another opinion, and in the meantime, if soldiers are to be allowed to visit the city as in times past, a provost guard established at some convenient point of the town, will seem to be necessary to preserve the peace.

Since Monday (June 8) Dr. Crain, who had for several days been lodged in the city jail, on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Waldron by instrumental abortion, has been very much depressed in spirits, was very nervous and restless, and frequently remarked that his suffering was greater than he could withstand; and often talked of suicide. On Tuesday evening he told one of his attorneys, Mr. H. A. Reed, that unless he was liberated by 10 o'clock, yesterday, he would take his own life; but the attorney thought the threat was only made through petulence and that the doctor had no idea of executing it. All Tuesday night Crain was restless, walking the cell and telling a prisoner occupying the same apartments, that if he had a pistol he would blow his brains out. Yesterday, his attorneys, Judges Tilford and Haydon, accompanied by J. H. Beatty, Esq., called on Crain at the jail and informed him that they had been unable to obtain boudsmen. Crain intimated in plain terms that he would commit suicide, a determination which the attorneys tried to persuade him from executing, saying it would be taken by the public as conclusive evidence of his guilt of the charge against him. The Doctor said it would be a "temporary insanity" case. Crain also made some serious personal charges against one of the city surgeons who had appeared as a witness before the Coroner's jury, saying his arrest was an act of persecution intended to destroy his practice and disgrace him in the community. The interview was brief; the attorneys turned from the cell door, and as they did so Crain drew a pistol, and placing the muzzle to the right side of his head, fired, and fell on his face, virtually a corpse. A prisoner in the hall of the jail saw the Doctor draw the pistol, but before he could reach the latter the weapon was discharged. The Drs. Benedict were called, but Crain was beyond human aid. He only lived about thirty minutes, dying at half-past one o'clock.

Emigration to the United States.—It is estimated that since the Peace of 1783, and down to end of 1873, there have been 8,779,174 aliens landed in the United States, emigrants arrived from various parts of the world. Various estimates have been made of the amount of money brought into the country by immigrants. The late John A. Kennedy, for many years Superintendent at Castle Garden, found it about $68 per head for a given period. Placing it at only $50, we have $444,000,000 as the result up to this time. But the far greater value consists in the labor brought into the country, a very large proportion of which goes to build up new Territories and States in the West.